

Lesson Quiz 3-1

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. The Preamble of the Constitution describes the 27 amendments to the original document.
- _____ 2. The principles of the Constitution include unlimited government and individual rights over common good.
- _____ 3. By specifying the powers of the federal government, the Constitution fulfills the principle of limited government.
- _____ 4. The Articles of the Constitution describe the bicameral structure of Congress.
- _____ 5. The Bill of Rights arose in part because of Americans' experiences with Britain.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following best defines *constitutional amendment*?
- A. changes to the original Constitution
 - B. descriptions of the structure of government
 - C. outline of the limits of government
 - D. statement of individual rights and freedoms
- _____ 7. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances in the United States?
- A. Congress passes laws by unanimous vote.
 - B. Congress vetoes a law passed by the president.
 - C. The president appoints judges to the Supreme Court.
 - D. The president passes a law in Congress.
- _____ 8. Which branch of government interprets the law and includes the Supreme Court?
- A. the executive branch
 - B. the judicial branch
 - C. the legislative branch
 - D. the presidential branch
- _____ 9. What is the effect of federalism on state governments?
- A. State governments are allowed to act on federal matters.
 - B. State governments can rule on local issues.
 - C. The federal government can appoint state governors.
 - D. The federal government has absolute control of state governments.
- _____ 10. A written constitution is important because it
- A. allows government to control its citizens.
 - B. cannot be changed, or amended.
 - C. prevents citizens from breaking laws.
 - D. provides a rule book for government.

Lesson Quiz 3-2

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. elastic clause | A. approved |
| _____ 2. jurisdiction | B. law that lets Congress stretch its power to meet certain situations |
| _____ 3. judicial review | C. powers that are listed by number in the Constitution |
| _____ 4. enumerated powers | D. court's ability to interpret the Constitution and overturn laws that violate the Constitution |
| _____ 5. ratified | E. court's authority to hear certain kinds of cases |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Alexander Hamilton published *The Federalist Papers* in an effort to
- revise the Constitution to reduce executive power.
 - create a powerful central government and executive branch.
 - communicate the importance of the Constitution to the public.
 - prevent states from becoming more powerful than central government.
- _____ 7. After achieving independence from Britain, U.S. leaders created an executive branch that
- could function without limited power.
 - had limited power but could enforce laws.
 - was weaker than the other branches of government.
 - was able to rule in Supreme Court cases.
- _____ 8. How does representation in the U.S. Senate differ from representation in the House?
- The House of Representatives includes two representatives from each state.
 - The House of Representatives is made up of appointed officials.
 - The number of representatives in the House is based on state population.
 - The representatives in the House are elected by Congress.
- _____ 9. How did the Founders solve the problem of a too-powerful military?
- They divided control of the military among the branches of government.
 - They made it mandatory for citizens to serve in the military.
 - They put the military under the control of the executive branch.
 - They required all presidents to serve in the military.
- _____ 10. Which of the following is an enumerated power of Congress?
- the power to distribute counterfeit money
 - the power to eliminate the militia
 - the power to levy taxes on citizens
 - the power to remove a judge from the bench

Lesson Quiz 3-3

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False Decide whether each statement is true or false. Mark true or false. If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) with the correct word(s) to make the sentence true.

- _____ 1. The first ten amendments, which identify freedoms of citizens, is known as the Preamble.

- _____ 2. The First Amendment protects freedom of religion and prevents the government from establishing a national religion.

- _____ 3. In the case Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities violated the Constitution.

- _____ 4. One method of proposing an amendment is by a two-thirds vote in the House and Senate.

- _____ 5. Structural changes to the Constitution, extensions of government power, and extensions of individual rights are outlined in Amendments 18–24.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The right to due process of law is guaranteed by the
A. Fifth Amendment. C. Seventh Amendment.
B. Second Amendment. D. Tenth Amendment.
- _____ 7. In *Texas v. Johnson*, the Supreme Court ruled that flag-burning is protected by the
A. First Amendment. C. Sixth Amendment.
B. Second Amendment. D. Ninth Amendment.
- _____ 8. Which of the following best describes the formal process of amending the Constitution?
A. Propose an amendment, then have citizens vote on it.
B. Propose an amendment, then have state legislatures ratify it.
C. Ratify an amendment, then propose it be voted on by Congress.
D. Vote on an amendment, then have Congress ratify it.
- _____ 9. Which amendment was created to protect the rights of freed slaves and their descendants?
A. First Amendment C. Ninth Amendment
B. Fourteenth Amendment D. Seventh Amendment
- _____ 10. Which group can influence the meaning of the Constitution through judicial review?
A. Congress C. state lawmakers
B. the president D. the Supreme Court

Lesson Quiz 3-4

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. About half of the states in the United States have unicameral state legislatures.
- _____ 2. Interpretation of a state constitution is the responsibility of the state's supreme court.
- _____ 3. The principle of national supremacy states that state constitutions cannot conflict with the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 4. Constitutions are documents that allow local communities to form their own sovereign government.
- _____ 5. State constitutions must contain all rights guaranteed to citizens in the U.S. Constitution.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. In what way is the structure of state governments like that of the federal government?
- A. Both have a governor as head of the executive branch.
 - B. Both have a judicial branch to pass laws.
 - C. Both have legislative representatives to pass laws.
 - D. Both have two branches of government.
- _____ 7. Citizens who commit a major crime would be tried in a(n)
- A. appellate court.
 - B. marriage court.
 - C. minor court.
 - D. trial court.
- _____ 8. States cannot violate due process laws because
- A. due process is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.
 - B. state legislators passed laws ruling against this violation.
 - C. states will be found guilty of constitutional crimes in federal court.
 - D. the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against due process laws.
- _____ 9. If lawmakers are part of the general court, they are in their state's
- A. appellate court.
 - B. lower house.
 - C. trial court.
 - D. upper house.
- _____ 10. To maintain law and order in their state, governors can use their power as
- A. army general.
 - B. commander in chief of the National Guard.
 - C. commander in chief of the U.S. militia.
 - D. dictator of the U.S. government.